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B. Tech. Examination 2021-22

(Even Semester)

GEOINFORMATICS

Time: Three Hours] [Maximum Marks: 60

Note: - Attempt all questions.

SECTION-A

- 1. Attempt all parts of the following: $8 \times 1 = 8$
 - (a) Write the name of major components of GIS.
 - (b) Write down the limitations of remote sensing.
 - (c) What do you mean by sensor?
 - (d) Why is GIS important?
 - (e) What is the advantage of vertical aerial photograph?

- (f) Define the term parallex bar.
- (g) List down the satellite navigation system.
- (h) What is trilateration?

SECTION-B

- 2. Attempt any two parts of the following: $2\times6=12$
 - (a) Why is GI important? What are the various sources from which data can be derived to be used in GIS?
 - (b) What are the principles of aerial photography?
 Mention the types of aerial photography.
 - (c) The average scale of photograph is equal to 1/6500, the min and max ground elevation are 170 m and 400 m. If the focal length of the camera is given to be 15 cm. Calculate the flying height of aircraft.
 - (d) Describe briefly the concept of three dimensional position location via intersection of multiple spheres.

SECTION-C

- **Note :-** Attempt all questions. Attempt any two parts from each questions. $5 \times 8 = 40$
- 3. (a) What are the types of data in GIS? Also write their advantages and disadvantages.
 - (b) Explain "GIS as a system and decision support tool".
 - (c) Briefly describe the application of GIS. Discuss how closely GIS is related to remote sensing.
- 4. (a) Define remote sensing. Differentiate between active and passive system of remote sensing.
 - (b) List the applications of remote sensing and describe any two in detail.
 - (c) Write a short note on false colour composite, also show idealised remote sensing system.
- 5. (a) How do you do aerial photography? How can you determine the scale of an aerial photography?

- (b) Define and explain the term photo interpretation. Discuss the factors that aid in photo-interpretation. pretation.
- (e) Define relief. Derive an expression for displacement due to ground relief
- 6. (a) Give a brief description of GIS. What are the basic advantages over traditional method of survey?
 - (b) What are the three segments of GPS? Describe them briefly.
 - (c) Explain the working principle of GPS. How does DGPS different from GPS?
